immediately contiguous province of Ajlun, from the Beni-Sukhr, and recovered arrears of taxes from the most refractory of the local Arab sheikhs. These incidents, coupled with the facts that Mr. Oliphant was able to traverse al-most the whole district of Gilead without paying a farthing of blackmail, and that a Protestant farmer was already sottled in security in the wildest part of the country-making a large income out of land for which he had never paid and for which he held no title-seem to afford abundant evidence that the Arabs are becoming reduced to order, and that the Turkish Government could, if it chose, protect any settlers who should come to colonize the country under its

Auspices. But will the Porte lend its countenance to a Scheme of Hebrew colonization in Palestine? That is, of course, the float inquiry, for which the discussions and researches recorded in this column have laid a solid basis, and to which Mr. Oliphant sought an answer at Constanti-nople, after concluding his investigations in He laid his project before Kitalreddin Pasha, at the time Grand Vinler, and there is little doubt that had that onlightened and patriotic statesman been able to maintain himself in power it would have received the sanction of the Porte. Mr. Oliphant explained that the proposed colour was in no sense a scheme of disguised annexation, conserved in the interest of a Western power. He showed that, on the contrary, the successful establish-ment would signally benefit the Ottoman Government by increasing he revenues, by udding to the number of its industrious and law-abiding autosets, by forming a nucleus of production and presperity on a desolate and exposed fron-tier, and by permanently occupying a strategic point of great importance, commanding as it does the high road between Syria and Egypt.

tinople, and which seems to have been due to an altogether exceptional combination of adverse influences. Mr. Oliphant considers it region which comprises within its limits the luxuriant pasture lands of Jaulan, the magniticent forest-clad mountains of Ailun, the rich arable plains of Moab, and the fervid sub-tropical valleys of the Jordan can ramain much longer reglected. Whether," he concludes, "we regard it from an archaological, a commercial, or a political point of view, this territory possesses an interest and importance unrivalled by any tract of country of similar extent in Asiatic Turwill be observed that here, as throughout his book, the author, with an austere continence, refrains from urging any of the considerations which appeal to the religious feelings and imaginative sympathies of his readers. He could indeed safely trust his theme to suggest those considerations, to touch those springs of patriotic or generous emotion. man can ponder without a thrill a project whose large scope contemplates nothing less than the vindication for the House of Israel of its birthright among the nations. the land westward of the Jordan has been anthusinem. Here, at last, the disinherited na the hardship and heartache, from which too many of their race in Russia and Galicia still suffer, there are solace and balm in Gilead—that for the outcasts of Roumania there is a home in the broad heritage which Joshua allotted more than 3,000 years ago unto Reuben, and unto Gad, and unto the half tribe of Manasseh. M. W. H.

A New Life of Wordsworth.

The latest edition of the series of "Engfish Men of Letters," now publishing by the Harpers, is a monograph on Wordsworth by F. W. H. Myers. We avoid using the term memoir," because this book, like most of its companion volumes, has a twofold nim, purporting to offer a critical estimate of the poet, as well as a succinct biography of the man. As regards the incidents of Wordsworth's life, no nttempt is here made to supersede the comprehensive narrative prepared by the post's nephew, the present Bishop of Lincoln. Some supplementary details, however, have been obtained by Mr. Myers from oral tradition, and certain curious or suggestive facts are more sharply accentuated in his brief sketch than in the more voluminous racital. In respect of criticism, the compiler of this volume may be said to assume the attitude rather of a reverend interpreter than of a cool, impartial arbiter. Indeed, the devout, unquestioning tone of hero worship which pervades the book sounds like an anachronism, and recalls the state of public opinion between 1839 and 1849. when Wordsworth passed almost at a bound, from the apostic of a clique into the most illustrious man of letters in England. On the ally thes and strictures of which the poot had been made the target at an earlier date, Mr. Myers dwells at some length, and of course finds it easy to castigate the purblind watchmen who weren't that time posted on the critical Zico.

He gives little heed, however, to the weighty observed with his problem of some contents which have since been raised, not trip to Wordsworth's philosophical, political, and social opinions, but to his theories of the casential nature sod right methods of postry.

The reader, for instance, would scarcely guess The render, for instance, would scarcely guess from Mr. Myers's discussion of the topic that Wordsworth's notion of poetic diction is diametrically opposed to the artistic principles which Shelley and Swinburne have exemplified. and of which Matthew Arnold has made him-

Few men who have reached so ripe an age-Wordsworth was in his S1st year when he died -and who have compassed in their lifetime so large a fame, have passed so sequestered and uneventful an existence. Some of Words-worth's traits, however, well fitted him for acworth's traits, however, well fitted fills to the classifying and defining the tive intercourse with mankind, and it seems to bave been rather accident than choice which at scientific precision the phenomena of superstated him toward a recluse life. Ceratilizated him toward a recluse life. Ceratilizated him toward a recluse life. the present biographer indicate that the poet's Cambridge he was anything but a bookworm. and it is noted that he was probably the first Euglish undergraduate who devoted a sumland. After taking his B. A. degree, at the age tive than a studious vocation. He did to the special investigator and the general

self the dislectical, though not the practical,

expounder.

not feel himself, to cite his own words, "good enough for the Church," and he also shrank from the law. Military history, however, he had studied with great interest, and he always fancied that he had talents for command; and there is little doubt that if, at this time (1791), he could have procured a commis-sion, he would have entered the army. It now seems to us almost inconceivable that the author of "The Excursion" might have been merged in a captain of dragoons; but to those who had been familiar with Wordsworth's childhood, there would have been nothing surprising in the phenomenon. His mother used to say that "the only one of her five children about whose future life" she was " anxious was William, who would be remarkable," she added, "either for good or for evil." He had, it seems, a stiff, moody, and violent temper, so much so that on one occasion, when some indignity had been put on him, he went up into the attie of his grandfather's house with the intention of destroying himself with one of the foils he knew

were kent there.
We come to another turning point in Words worth's career during his residence in France Nothing but the abrupt suspension of a stipend allowed him by a relative would seeming; have bindered him from publicly casting in his lot with the French Republicans Cloofz, admission to the National Assembly. He has himself described the feeling with which he regarded the massacres of September, 1792 and his own agitation and diamag at the sight such world-wide destinies awayed by hands, for the most part, incompetent. He was, he tells us, on the point of putting hierself forward as a leader of the Girondist party. In the con-viction that his single-heartedness of aim would make him, in spite of foreign birth and im-

shafts of unmerited obloquy. It is true that Wordsworth never alludes to Byron at all, and he seems never to have read Shelley's lampoon, while to all the violent attacks of the Scotch and English Baylews he opposed a dignified silence. But while Wordsworth could wholly forgive, and almost wholly forget, he did we hardly need to add that the poor creature's could was a conject of the second wholly forgive, and almost wholly forget, he did while to all the violent attacks of the Scotch and impossible, under any circumstances, that "the silence. But while Wordsworth could wholly forgive, and almost wholly forget, he did not take the further step of accepting such serviceable hints as almost any critieism, however harsh or reckless, can afford. On the contrary, the perversity and persistency of the assaults upon him produced a recoil which aggravated the native stubbornness of his character, and led him to treat everything which he had once written down as if it were a special revelation. To the last he insisted on reprinting such trifling pieces as

"The Idlot Boy" within the same cover as the remarkable "Lines Written About Tintern Abboy," which have become, so to speak, a conse-erated formulary of the Wordsworthian lath, gradual perfecting of his artistic methods. The Mr. Myers suggests that a sense of humor is apt to be the first grace which is lost under persecution, and that much of the heaviness and stiff exposition of commonplaces, conspicuous in Wordsworth's later work, may be traced to a feeling that "all day long he had lifted up his voice to a perverse and gainsaying generation." Amsteur verse makers may do well to note der that Mr. Oliphant's plan of colonization in worth's poems were written with a specific inlents. But he asserts further, that whenview to pecuniary profit, yet none, at all events, halfel by many Israelites with something like | were published except from a hope of earning money. The poet was poor, and no silly vanity tion discerns something more substantial than a dream. Here they have assurance that for have liked to augment his narrow income by words, to be "strictly and sternly tried by their his writings. He was sensible to the pecuniary he felt that the laborer was worthy of his hire. He referred with regret, in 1820, to the fact that the whole of his returns from the writing trade pursued for twenty-two years had not amounted to \$600. On another occasion he declared that he should never have ventured to send forth any verses to the world if it had not been done

he should never have ventured to send forth any verses to the world I! it had not been done on the pressure of personal occasions. Had he been a rich man all his productions would probably have been confined to manuscript as was the case with those writings which he himself deemed unlikely to command asale. It is well known that "The Freinde" was not printed until after the ports death, while one book of the first division of The Recuses" (whose second division we have in "The Excursion") is yet unpublished.

Mr. Myers touchus almost too reverently, we think for discriminative and surgestive criticism, the curious Funthelism into which wordsworth was drawn by his profound and subtle sympany with nature. In the poet's mystical nature worship he recognizes, however, a primeral function, the modified outcome of those impulses which prompted our force fathers a poor to suite and air with delies, or to vivil's the whole universe with a single soul. It is to the workings of the ainto of the child that the pullesopher miguils who wishes to prove that knowledge is recollection, and that our recognition, for example, of geometrical traths depends on our having been actually familiar with them in an earnier world. The biographer points out that Wordsworth never wearses of commenting on the text. The child is failure of the man," and of striving through the recollection and observation of early childhood to trace our spritual ancestry. From the halo of hure and vivid emotions with which our childlesh years are surrounded, and the close connection of this emotion with external mature, which is child external nature, which is child external nature of the search of this contions with which our childlesh years are surrounded, and the close connection of this emotion with external mature, which is child external nature returns four a function of this contions with which our childlesh years are surrounded.

Demonstory and Devil Lore. The student of comparative religion, comprehending, under that term, every form of worship from the grossest fetishism to the most austere monotheism, must have often wished that the Protean forms assigned to the principle of evil might be made the subject of specific and exhaustive study. Between the succinct generalizations on this theme, formulated in Spencer's "Principles of Sociology." and the vast mass of data compiled for the same author in the so-called " Descriptive Sociology," some intermediate treatise has seemed requistriking types by a distinctly literary and pletorial treatment. Just such a task has been instincts and youthful aspirations by no means | undertaken by Mr. M. D. Conway in a Impelled him to privacy and meditation. At work entitled Demonology and Devil Lore, which a new and revised edition is published by H. Holt & Co. Mr. Conway has here produced a "natural history mer's vacation to a walking tour in Switzer- of the devil" which, for range of research, ingenuity of elucidation, and attractiveness in of 21, his inclinations pointed rather to an ac-

reader. It may be opened anywhere with the curious or suggestive, while those who give these volumes the close examination they de serve will be impressed by the grasp with which a great variety of matter has been handled, and all the intricacies and divergencies of a capa-cious theme pursued in strict accordance with the principles of orderly consecutive development. After discussing in a preliminary section such fundamental questions as the origin of deism, the dawn of dualism, the genesis of femons, and the causes leading to the degradation of deities into devils. Mr. Conway specifica the physical obstructions encountered by man in his progressive adaptation to his surroundings. These obstacles are classified under such generic categories as hunger, heat, cold, darkness, disease, and death, and a chapter is devoted to the numerous forms which each obstruction has assumed in the imaginings of men at different epochs and among different races. Subsequently the author investigates the decline of demons, their shrinkage into myths and folk-lore, their relapse into orces of nature, either through the increase of knowledge and quickening of the power of exact observation as with the Greek philosophers, or through the advent of a purer, simpler religious system, as in the case of Conuclanism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, the ater Judaism taught after the return from Babylonia, Christianity, and Islam, Of a special interest are certain chapters in the second volume-such, for instance, as those ontitled "Witcheraft" and the "Curse on Knowledge," which trace the process by which outworn phantoms that once stood for physical obincluding and prosperity on a comprising strategic lier, and to present manufact occuping a strategic lier, and to present manufact of great in the single heart-classes of all in would make him in a titod for the company which might under the work of coloration than such a consistent of unccumied crown lands as had arready with self-according to the company which might under the work of coloration than such a consistent of unccumied crown lands as had repeated by been granted, and such guarantees of order and partial self-government as had all ready, with satisfactory results, been assured to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appears, perceived at once the misses demanded by the Jacobins, and such a curse of action would have conducted him to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appears, perceived at once the misses demanded by the Jacobins, and such a course of action would have conducted him to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appears perceived at once the misses demanded by the Jacobins, and such a course of action would have conducted him to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appeals that works were conducted him to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appeals that works were also as the provision of the central packs of a price that the satisfactory results been asserted to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appeals that works were conducted him to the inhabitants of the Lebanon. Khaireddin Pachs, it appeals the provision of the central packs and the packs of a price that the satisfactory results and provision of the central packs and the packs. To a construct the packs of a price that the first and the packs of a price that the satisfactory results been as a consequent of the packs o structions now surmounted have beto necount by the sacerdotal class, and made to do duty as promoters of technical wrongs, and

says that he remembers the terrible persecutions to which, in a sould Virginian village, scarcely more than thirty years ago, an old white woman was subjected because of her reputation as a witch. No intolerable were her suitering that the more morning she winded into the Roppahannock River and drowned herself. We hardly need to said that the poor creature's suicide was commonic interpreted as a confession, in accordance with the dictum of Paniel Webster.

Shakespeare's Mind and Art.

Under the above title the Harpers have published in its complete and crisinal form Dr. Edward Downen's critical study of Shakespeare, whose main conclusions were briefly set forth in a Shakespeare primer from the same hand, issued by the Appletons. In a notice of that handbook we indicated some of the author's attempts to trace in his works the widening and deepening of Shakespearean scholars, are summed up by himself in a couple of sentences. He begins by accepting the dictum of Matthew Arnold, that all works of artare to be first treated by their art qualities, to wit, their image-form in power and their dramatic, pictorial, pot-constructing, euphonious, and other must be tried by a second standard after the first test concerning technical perfection has been successfully met. They are next, in other words to be "strictly and standard after the first test concerning technical perfection has been successfully met. They are next, in other words the relief and the first test concerning technical perfection has been successfully met. They are next, in other words to be "strictly and standard after the first test concerning technical perfection bas been successfully met. They are next, in other words, the "first test concerning technical perfection bas been successfully met. They are next, in other words, the "first less concerning technical perfection bas been successfully met. They are next, in other words, the "first less concerning technical perfection bas been successfully met. They are next, in other words, the "first less conc loss inflicted on him by adverse criticisms, for and always indirectly) of the ethical principles

devotion, reaching to the unlimate truths of furnal to and districted through a surrouse and indivisible energy of lows, imagination, and thought. It seems to us that the weakest part of Mr. It seems to us that the weakest part of Mr. It seems to us that the weakest part of Mr. It seems to us that the weakest part of Mr. It seems to us the promise of the English instantian that the district and the set was the seems of the promises a disposition to reserve for Shake reaches a disposition to reserve for Shake reaches a disposition to the fine and the constantly criness a disposition to the fine and the fine an

SOME NOTES OF SOTHERN, THE ACTOR.

Sothern's real name was Sothern. He was of a highly respectable mercantile family in Liverpool, and in going on the stage took the name of Dugaid Stuart, under which he came to this country, and played under the management of Barnum at the old Museum, and of the elder Wallack and Stuart at Wal ack's, corner of Broome and Broadway, and Laura Keene at Laura Keene's Varieties, afterward the Olympic. He came out with a cage of monkeys imported by Barnum, and on the passage he is said to have caught many of the cunning qualities of these wonderfully mimetic animals, who in many of their attributes resemble the actor. He did not succeed, however, at first at Boston nor here for some time, though his tasty mufti and gentlemanly presence always made him acceptable. His first success was as Armand. which he played to the Camille of Matilda Heron at the opening of her brief meteoric career. No one who had seen Fochter in the ole could think of it as a good performance. But he looked the gentleman, played it as a gentleman, and he could not help catching some inspiration from his surroundings. But he never was an artist. He was never re-

gentleman, and he could not help eatching some inspiration from his surroundings.

But he nover was an artist. He was never regarded as such by any first-class critic or artist. Such artists as Fechter and Boneleault when questioned about his performances always answered with a quiet smile of contempt. He was simply a mimetic animal—a very amusing one. And the enjoyment he evoked was received the same as that created by a cunning monkey. He was full of pranks and kept everything alive at Wallack's and Laura Keene's before he ascended to the starry firmament. He frequently exhibited his talent for minilery in the most amusing forms. On one occasion he was pinying with James An lerson, the Macredian tragedian, at old Wallack's, in a piere styled. Clouds and Moonshine, 'or something equally appropriate, and, being left in the action of the piece alone with him on the stage, with the mest charming audaelly imitated him to the life in voice and manner, being verily his echo, and then with the same stilled stride marched across the stage. The audience were overjoyed. Anderson furious. Sothern escaped to his dressing room. In those days, with good old Harry Isherwood for a confederate, he practised Spiritualism and affected to have the gift of magnetism. Some of the lovellest girls in New York were among his subjects, Mrs. John Wood and Agnes Boucleault being favorite and most fervent disciples. He was in the habit of getting his wile and Mrs. Boucleault to walk down Broadway, and when they met him with one of his victims, to train them on the signal of a few passings of the hand to stand suddenly motionless. He then, on coming up, asked what the matter was, and on their saying they could not move, relieved them with a few passes and walked on in triumph. One evening at a reception of the Boucleaults in London for the conversion of Sir Julius Benedict and Canon Teesdale, of Christ Church, Doblin, who afterwards became obstinate believers, he induced Mrs. Boucleault and Mrs. Edmund Vates to affect being in the mesmeric

intents. But he assents further, that when ever claiming to be first-class works they must be tried by a second standerd, above human to tried by a second standerd, above human the tried by a second standerd, above human to the plant of the control of the contr

FORGER GRAY'S PRISON LUXURIES His Cell Transformed into a Parlor-In the Tombs Instead of In Sing Sing.

Gray, whose immonse forgeries made so much noise in the world, a few years ago?" asked an

Sun reporter. "Yes? Well, I suppose that most persons have. There are a few persons that haven't, however, and they are very much nterested in having everybody eise forget him. "Gray," the official continued, " is in the City rison, and enjoys more privileges, probably, than any other prisoner ever confined there excepting, possibly, Edward S. Stokes. He has been there, too, longer, I believe, than any other prisoner ever was after conviction and senonce. The records of the Court of Over and Terminer show that Gray was put on trial before Justice Barrett, on the 22d of May, 1879, under one of several indictments for forgery pending against him. The indictment that District Attorney Benjamin E. Phelos and Mr. Charles H. Winfield, the representative of the Attorney-General, chose to try him upon, set forth that he forged a cerificate of indebtedness issued by the State of New York to provide for the payment of bounty to volunteer soldiers in the civil war from this

State, for \$10,000, and bearing interest at 7 per cent. The trial lasted for two days, and Grav. was convicted of forgery in the first degree. Justice Barrett sentenced him to State prison for ten years, and he was taken back to his cell in the City Prison. Justice Donohue granted a writ of error and a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the 29th of May. But a decision of this court was not obtained until the 15th of May last. Notice of appeal was given, but, though the Court of Appeals has held several sessions, the appeal has not been put upon

the calendar.
"All the while Gray has been comfortably odged in the City Prison. His cell is well turnished, and he has many privileges. It is understood that he has been retained so long in the City Prison with a view to preparing the way for his release from any punishment for his offences through a pardon from the Governor. It is said that this pardon is now daily looked for. Of course, if the pardon is granted

gaged in trade to know what a variety of commutations of commerce. To the average boy and girt there is scarcely anything of so little worth—except to afford a day's sport—as buts, and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually invested in them.

During the recent years the trade in foreign and domestic nuts has developed wonderfully. New York city has become the most important centre of the trade, the extent of which indicates that people have either secured patent stomages, or that indicates on a has lost his terrors. Wholesale dealers in mus can now as certainty count on a profitable trade in the winter season, as can the candy makers at Christman times—and all the boys and girls know how vertain that is.

Africa us—discapply us with peanuts, sending them by ship issues, but our Southern Status have so successfully cultivated this popular and that we are how independent. The Sates that furnish the bulk of the supply are Virginia. North Carolina, and Tenne-see. During the present season the crop of Virginia was 1,100,000 his bineses; of Tenne-see, 550,000 histiels, and or North Carolina, T20,000 histiels.

The nut protably mist popular after the pontial is the pean. The Texas poscan is especially in demand. While a lew years ago several carries at peans atomically supplied the demand car louds and invoices of one or two hundred barrels are now not uncommon.

Of the other nuts the hickory is among the most oppular. While in many localities, especially in the Eastern States they are sufficiently plential tossipto New York halfa dozen car louds a week when demanded.

That delicous nut the chestnut, is becoming scar-ser every year, and there is much difficulty in obtaining them sound in large quantities. Their great popularity will probably prevent hards in the surprise of the wears the cultivated nut will equal in quality the high priced Italian chestnuts.

Black walnuts and butternuts are regarded at too rich and oily for table use, but the former i largely used by confloctioners. The American market, It

Parine coust. The Brazil nuts are a kind of linked grease, long draws out."—a few of them go a long way. For coconnuts the demand is stondy and so immense that dealers feel sefe in beying them by the hundred thousand. The process of desiccating them has widened their family use, and they are now a favorite ingredient of pies, cakes, and candies. It is probable that with the extansion of railroads the trade in nuts will increase, and it is not unlikely that in remote regions people now unemployed will go into the business of raising nuts for market. "Haven't you lost sight of William E. official of the Court of General Sessions of a

From the Cincinnati Herald and Predicts From all we had learned of Mr. Garfield we concluded that he would be quite as willing to see a minister as a politician. We asked of the Rev. Isaac Erreit, D. D., editor of the Christian Standard of this city, a letter of introduction. We were introduced in terms which, from the standpoint of our own consciousness, were quite above our own estimate. Thus prepared, in company with Dr. Spining, who had aise a letter by a member of his church, a favorite friend and pupil of Mr. Garffeld, we started for Mentor. We stopped at the hotel for dinner. The landlord gave us a good meal. We inquired if Gen. Garfield was a rogular church, roer. "Oh, yes." he said, and added." Last Sunday he had more people than could get into his sleights, and so, instead of using them, he put the body of his farm wagen on a rough farm sied and piled it full, himself among the rest, and came to church." About 2 o'clock we reached Mr. Garfield is house.

After some questions and pleasant allusions by our host in regard to his friends by whom we had been introduced, we said: "This new departure in your life is, no doubt, quite unexpected."

He revised: "Yes, indeed, nothing could have been more unexpected to me and to all. The From all we had learned of Mr. Garfield we

been more unexpected to me and to al. The Convention was in a deadlock, There was no light anywhere. I have never had less thought or expectation concerning any event of my life."

We responded that "It was Providential, and we were not grieved that men who had been for years working for a nomination were left out, We hoped the same result would follow in overy

we were not grieved that men who had been for years working for a nomination were left out. We hoped the same resultwould follow in every nominating convention."

He said: "I believe in Providence. A sparrow cannot fail to the ground without His notice. But I am not ready—I shrink from the feeling that so high a power was exercised for me or for my elevation."

We said that "such a feeling is natural; but a superintending Providence over the affairs of the world, producing great general results, is certainly employed in producing the smaller things that make up the whole. We believe, moreover, that notwithstanding there is so much corruption and vice, the world is getting better, and that there is a Providence overruing whatever contributes to the end. Our country is a large part of the globe, and especially of its civilization. If there is a Providence in the affairs of earth, it is not presumptuous to note it in your case."

He said: "Oh, yes: I believe the world is progressing, and that God rules. I look at the progress of society as the flowing of a mighty fiver, constantly onward, though here and there may be still water, eddies and whiripools, paris of the great stream running onward, and growing wider and deeper to its outlet. What I referred to is a personal feeling rebolling against the idea that in this progress I and my interests are a part of it. In the war I was often despondent, but I shways fell back on the assurance that the eternal verities must insure the preservation of our country."

The flight of the eagle in Washington on the day of the nomination was referred to, and we asked him if he knew the report to be true.

"Yes," he said," I investigated it carefully. It was strange, indeed. Eagles are not often asen away from forests and mountains, but that day a large one wasseen in Washington, swooping about over the city, and at last lighting down on my house at the very time of the nomination, as near as we could judge of the difference is another thing I have not mentioned, but I

the City Prince with a view to present the his offences through a pactor from the town and the city of the prince was proved that the city of the prince with the city of the prince was an experienced by the city of the prince with the city of the prince was an experienced by the city of the

Progress of the St. Gothard Hallway.

Progress of the St. Gothard Heliway.

Progress of the Leafing Daty News.

General, Dec. 29.—The Leggestein spiral tunnel of whose completion I have already informed you, is one of the most remarkable engineering works of the St. Gothard Isaiway, and second in importance only to the great tunnel itself. The isading feature of the scheme alopted by the engineers is constructing the line has been to keep to the bottom of the valleys—on the north side of the Alps, the valley of the Reuss; on the south side that of Ticinomad so long as they did not deviate too widely from the required direction, to follow their windings until the point fixed for the antrance of the great tunnel should be reached. When this could not be done, and it became necessary to carry the railroad higher, spiral, or, to use the German torm, "turn tunnels," were to be pierced through the mountains. These tunnels made at once a steep gradient and a sharp curve.

The gradient of the Leggestein tunnels 23 in the 1,000, and it describes a curve of 300 metres. After leaving it the line winds spirally outside the mountain, and, passing through a shorter passage higher up, reaches the required altitude. The construction of this tunnel was difficult less on accessing of the stunnels, which is nothing extraordicary, than owing to the newselfly of boring outsidely by hand through a mass. nothing extraordinary, than owing to the neces-sity of boring onlinely by hand through a mass

of almost impenetrable granits. The progress made at the outset Jid not exceed twelve inches in twenty-four hours, even with blasting. The necessity of band work arons from the absence of water, and the impossibility, fit the circumstances, of using steam for the perforators.

Two other turn unnels in the valley of the Reuss, that of Wallingson, 1,000 metres long, and that of Pfaffensburg, 1,488 metres long, and that of Pfaffensburg, 1,488 metres long, and that of Pfaffensburg, 1,488 metres long, will be completed during the coming spring. The former, like the Leggestein, is being bored by hand, the latter by water power. On the south side, in the Valley of the Ticino, there are four tunnels (which are to alpine railways what looks are to canals) of from 1,500 to 1,600 metres long now in course of construction. All those on the north side, are expected to be finished early in 1881.

It is intended to light the great tunnel by electricity. To this end two systems have been proposed. One is to place in the passage forty electric lamps, each possessing a capacity of 1,200 candles. The interval between each lamp would be about 400 yards, and the necessary motive power would be surplied by the turbines at Airole and Gosschenen, which have been used for moving the perforators and ventilating the workings. The second proposal, whether it be practicable or not, has certainly the merit of greater originality. According to this scheme a locomotive impelled by compressed air would be used for drawing the trains through the tunnel. These locomotives being smokeless, would be used for drawing the trains through the tunnel, each locemotive would are trains through the tunnel, together with reflectors, so arranged that their unfield light would be equal to that of 12,000 canand two would be placed at the end of the train, together with relactors, so arranged that their united light would be equal to that of 12,000 candles. By this means, wherever there was a train, and for a considerable distance before and behind it, the tunnel would be brilliantly lighted at a comparatively trifling expense, the electricity being produced and the engines provided with their notice power by the turbiner at Goeschenen and Airolo."

Wages and Cest of Living in Chine.

Promitie Sin Francies December.

There have been many books written on China, from the time of Abbe Huc to the present. But most of them have been too general to present any precise idea of the actual social conditions in that vast empire. Recent official observation has, however, done much to clear away the mists which obscure real life. Most of the trades which we have are carried on in the Central Flowery land. There are there the traditional "butcher, baker, and candlestick maker." But there is a peculiarity which is not found in civilization. The artist obtains no higher rewards than the ordinary craitsman. There appears to be a dead level for all who work with hand or finger. A master workman in any of the trades in China gets \$3 per week, or \$150 per annum. But the workmen only get half that remuneration: \$1.50 per work or \$78 per annum, is the average rate and it is not every workman who can obtain it. Youngters or women get 50 cents per week, or \$20 per annum. It will be observed that these are the wages paid in the higher walks of art and mechanics. There is only one class of operatives who are more handsomely rewarded. Gold and silversmiths do a little better. The silk reclor or spinner sometimes gets from \$1 to \$2 per day, because the silk has to be recled off the cocoons in a given time, and, as a consequence, the work has to be prosecuted day and night. Consul Denny, at Shanghai, thus figures out the expenses, per annum, of living in connection with the compensation specified: figures out the expenses, per annum, of living in connection with the compensation specified:

For a Master.
For food, Ac.
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For clothing.
12 For clothing. Total \$20 Total \$50

The same authority adds: "The master generally lives at the workshop, where he has, perhaps, two rooms, besides a place to cook in. The household furniture may be estimated at from \$20 to \$30. The ordinary workman, if married, will share a small house with a friend, and occupy one room, and have access to the kitchen. He may live with his parents, in which case his carnings go to the common fund. Under such circumstances, \$10 to \$15 will cover the value of the household furniture." We have no form of Chinese life in Caifornia, except in very rare cases, which corresponds to that which is here portrayed. There are only a few Chinese families in this city. Nearly all the Chinese are male adults without any family ties or connections, at least in this country. But we get a glimpse of that peculiar state of things in China also. Consul Denny further says that if the Chinaman is "a bachelor, and away from his family, he will either sleep at his employer's for a consideration, or stay with a friend; in either case his whole inventory consists of a box with his clothes and his bedding." This is a complete portrait of the Chinaman in California. He is get up in light marching order.

But the common laborer, whether in field or kitchen, does not get anything like the wages of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvost time, gets, besides his meals of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvost time, gets, besides his meals of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvost time, gets, besides his meals aday, or from 70 cents to \$1.05 a week. He can act the farm of the form form \$1.50 to \$2. If he gets permanent employment he is willing to accept \$12 per annum, with board and lodging. If he works for shorter terms, 50 cents a month will suffice for house rent, and \$2 per annum will suffice for house rent, and \$2 per annum will suffice for house rent, and \$2 per annum will suffice for house rent, and \$2 per annum will suffice for house rent, and \$2 per annum will suffice for \$120 Total

accept \$12 per annum, with board and longer the works for shorter terms, 50 cents a month will sufflee for house rent, and \$2 per annum will keep his wardrobe in repair. But there is a grade below these free laborers known as coolies, who are often glad to work for scents a der

The Last of the Royal Stuarts.

Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, died in the \$2d year of his age, on board a steamer coming from Bordeaux, on the night of Christmas Eve. His corpse was taken on shore soon after death, and temporarily interred in a graveyard on the banks of the Garonne, preparatory to being brought to Scotland, to be placed by the side of his brother. John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart at the burial ground at Eskanie, on the estate of Lord Lovat.

His father, James Stuart Count d'Albanie, is believed by many persons to have been the legitimate son of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the "Young Pretender," as he was called, by the Princess Louise Clementina Sobieski of Stolberg. It is asserted that he was born at Sienna in 1773, and, as the English authorities had effered a reward of £40,000 for the

called, by the Princess Louise Clementina Sobieski of Stobberg. It is asserted that he was born at Sienna in 1773, and, as the English autitorities had offered a reward of £40,000 for the "Pretender's" head, his infant son was committed to the care of Admiral John Carter Alian, Admiral of the White, who died on the 2d of October, ISSO. It was not until some years had passed that the Count, known as the "Iolair Dearg" among the Highland clane, was informed of the true secret of his birth, and that he was sone other than the legitimate son and heir of the vanquished hero of Culioden, and that he was sone other than the legitimate son and heir of the vanquished hero of Culioden. The Count James, who had married Catherine Bruce, had two sons, first, John Sobieski Stoberg Staart, and second, Charles Edward Stuart, born June 4, 1799, as also a daughter, Katherine Mathilda Mars Stuart, who married the Count Fordinand Lancastre. The elder son married and daughter of Mr. Edward Kendall of Octorey, and died without issue in 1872. The younger, whose death we now record, daughter of the Hon. John Barcsford, second son of Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and brother of the first Marquis of Waterford.

By this hady he had four children—1, Charles Edward, Minor in the Austrian cavalry, who married in 1822 Anne (window of Col. Gardner), daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll; 2, the Countess Solioski Stoberg, who married Col. Edward Minor in the Austrian cavalry, who married in May, 1874, the Lady Alice Mary Hay, daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll; 2, the Countess Solioski Stoberg, who married Col. Edward Hay, daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll; 2, the Countess Solioski Stoberg, who married Col. Edward da Laucastrian long Guard; and I, the Countess Clementina Staart, a nun of the Order of Passionats.

The Count, who subcred a censiderable reverse of fortune on the death of his wife, bore his less mantully, accepted his inte, and lived in comparative retirement in South Bolgravia for marry was very marked,

The Most Respectable Citizens of Indiana.

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Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 25.—This community was considerably actived at noon to-day by the automorphism to that it. H. bursans, an engineer on the O. and M. Raipead, and a prominent clines of Vincennes, had attempted to take the iffeed his lating in-ine, M. I. Isaac Vance. Upon hearing the report, your correspondent remained to the restaurant Mr. Burbank and obtained the following particulars.

"My father-in-law, Mr. Vance who resides in Washington, Ind., came to visit me hist night. This morang about 11 a class he proposed me to sign a deed for some head which he desired to retain, which was mortgaged. I refused to comply with his repress including with his repression and into my kitchen, procured a finitelet, and advanced boward me, threatening any life. I immediately can to the front door to escape the assault, but finding the door lessed. I turned, drow my revolver and freed, striking my latherinshaw in the left arm. He fell to the floor covered with binod, and as I helped to convey him to be do a beauty and door when he covered with binod, and as I helped to convey him to be the active heads of bood, but will soon be able to be out again."

Our citizens regret exceedingly this sad occurrence, as the parties are the most respectable citizens of Vincennes and Washington.

Margins Up and No Quotations.

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From the Spraces Heads.

The several stock brokers' offices in this city have been all but descrited since monitorias. Triggraph communication with New York having been all offices about 11 o'clock this foreticon, local speculators are in entire solivison as to what Wall street is doing with their favorite stocks. As most transactions are inside on more or less inside margins, the speculator has to keep a clear watch much every insulate fluctuations in prices to know just when they all to advantage or to put up brown margin in order to prevent the resemble of the property of the control of the cont